



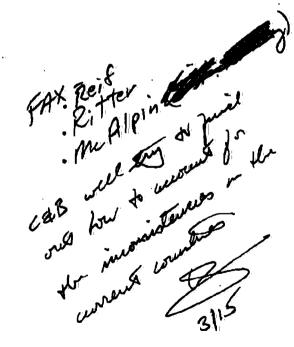
DIRECTORY OF ON-GOING RESEARCH IN CANCER EPIDEMIOLOGY

1994

IARC DKFZ

- R. Sankaranarayanan
- J. Wahrendorf
- E. Demaret

In collaboration with H.J. Baur



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Int. Agency for Research on Cencer, Unit of Analytical Epidemiology, 150, cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 08, France (Tel.: +33 72738485; Fax 72738575; Tix 380023 cinc f) Boffetta, R; Riboli, E.; Bartach, H.; Lang, M.; Ahrens, W.; Barhamou, E.; Benhamou, S.; González, C.A.; Mendes, A.; Meristi, F.; Simonato, II.; Winck, J.C.; Hirsch, A.F.; Trédanial, J.: Pershagen, G.; Vutuc, C.; Krelenbrock, L.; Jindal, S.K.

COLL

Lung Cencer in Nonsmokers and Environmental Tobacco Smoke
A cess-control study has been started in 12 collaborating centres in 8 countries to investigate the relationship between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and to other environmental risk factors (occupational exposures, air poliution, diet) and the risk of lung cancer in subjects who have never smoked tobacco. Data are collected by personal intentew. Self-reported smoking or nonsmoking status will be cross-checked by intentew of spousee in a subsample of subjects. Biological samples (urine and blood) will also be collected in a subsample to obtain blochemical validation of current smoking status. Data collection will continue to the end of 1993 to reach a total of 400 cases and 600 controls. Blood samples are collected from a subgroup of patients. Individual susceptibility to lung-cancer will be investigated by measuring genetic polymorphism to enzymes implicated in the metabolism of carcinogens (F450 CYP1A1 and CYP2DG; GSTM1).

TYPE: Case-Control

Air Pollution: Blochemical Markers; Diet; Occupation; Passive Smoking TERM:

SITE:

Lung Canada; France; Germany; India; Italy; Portugal; Spain; Sweden: Switzerland TIME.

U.K.

AUST.

04803 Saracel, R.

Mrs. Agency for Research on Cancer, Unit of Analytical Epidemiology, 150, cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedax 08, France (Tel.:: +33 72738485; Fax: 72738575; Tix: 380023 circ f): Boffetta, R: Andersen, A.: Bertazzi, P.A.; Frantzel-Beyme, R.R.; Olsen, J.; Simonato, L.; Teppo, L.; Westerholm, P.; Férro, G.; Cheme, J.; Winter, P.D.; Plato, N. COLL

Health Effects of Man-Made Mineral Fibres in the Producer Industry.

A prospective study of workers employed in 13 man-made mineral fibre (MMMF) plants from seven European countries was started in 1976. Environmental measurements of MMMF concentration have been carried out by the Institute of Occupational Medicine in Edinburgh, UK, Follow-up through 1982 (Scand, J. Work Environ, Health 12 (Suppl. 1):34–47, 1986) showed an increase in lung cancer mortality (189 observed, 151.2 expected), which was correlated with time since first exposure, but not duration of employment. The increase was concentrated among workers employed in the early teannological phase, when no dust-suppressing agent was used. In order to investigate this finding, an extension of the follow-up until the end of 1991 is now in progress. A nested case-control study of lung cancer has been planned. Its alms are: (a) the investigation of the confounding effect of tobacco smoking and other occupational and non-occupational exposures to known or suspected cardinogens. (b) a detailed assessment of MMMF exposure, Feasibility of the case-control study is now under way.

TYPE: TERM: Case-Control: Cohort: Occupation; Registry; Tobacco (Smoking) All Sites; Lung Mineral Fibres

SITE: CHEM:

OCCU:

Mineral Fibre Workers
Mineral Fibre Workers
Denmark: Finland: Germany: haly: Norway: Sweden; United Kingdom
Denmark (Den): Finland (Fin): Norway (Nor): Sweden (Swe):
1990 - 1994

REGI:

TIME:

299 Int. Agency for Research on Cancer, Unit of Analytical Epidemiology, 150, cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 06, France (Tel.: + 33 72738412; Fax: 72738575; Tix: 380023 circ f). Riboli, E.; Saracci, R.; Hu, M.X.; Ging, L.

COLL

Breast Cancer and Reproductive and Endocrine Factors

The aim of the study is to evaluate the relationship between hormonal profiles and breast cancer incidence in premenopeusal women. The study uses a case-control approach in a population with a low incidence of the disease. Study group was selected from the population of Guangdong province in China. Incident cases, all premenopausal, were pair-matched to control women on the basis of age

TOTAL P. 003